Advanced Micro Ring Resonator Filter Technology

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Lucent Technologies, Bell Labs

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

1. REPORT DATE	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED
18 APR 2000	**N/A**	-

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Advanced Micro Ring Resonator Filter Technology

5a. CONTRACT NUMBER

5b. GRANT NUMBER

5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER

6. AUTHOR(S)

5d. PROJECT NUMBER

5e. TASK NUMBER

5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)
Lucent Technologies

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)

11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)

12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Approved for public release, distribution unlimited

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES
DARPA/MTO, WDM for Military Platforms Workshop held in McLean, VA on April 18-19, 2000, The original document contains color images.

14. ABSTRACT

15. SUBJECT TERMS

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			
unclassified	**unclassified**	**unclassified**	**UU**	**19**	

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8-98)
Prescribed by ANSI Std Z39-18

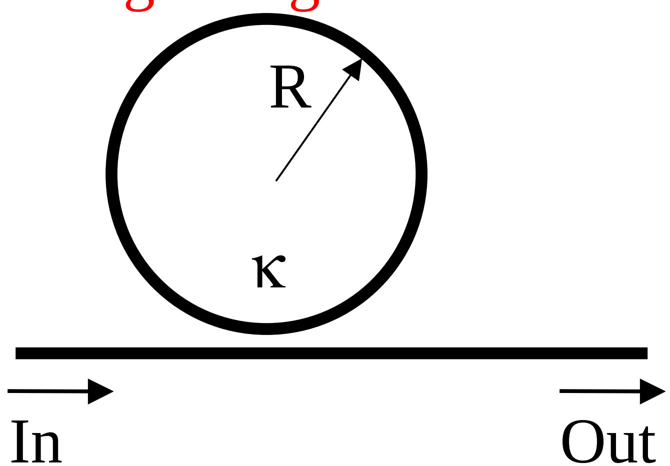
All-Pass Filters

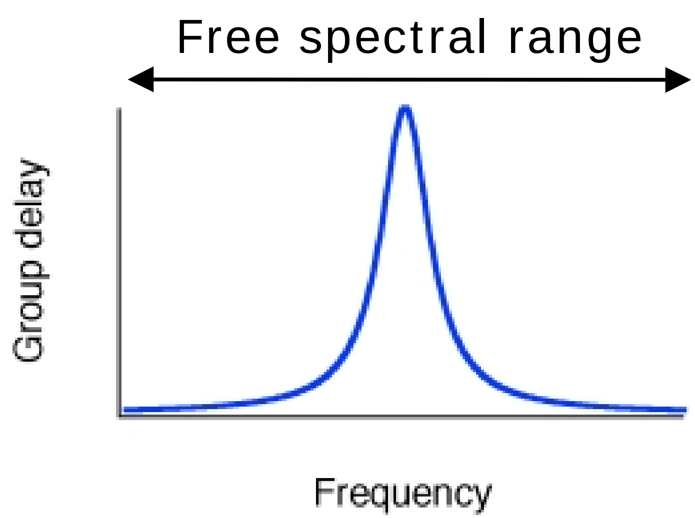
$$|H(\omega)| = 1$$

$$\phi(\omega) = arbitrary$$

- *Phase equalization*
- *Dispersion compensation*
- *Optical delay line*

Single stage APF





Mathematical Form

$$H(\omega) = \prod_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{e^{j\omega} - z_n}{e^{j\omega} z_n^* - 1} = \prod_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{e^{j\omega} - r_n e^{j\theta_n}}{e^{j\omega} r_n e^{-j\theta_n} - 1}$$

$$\boxed{|H(\omega)| = 1}$$

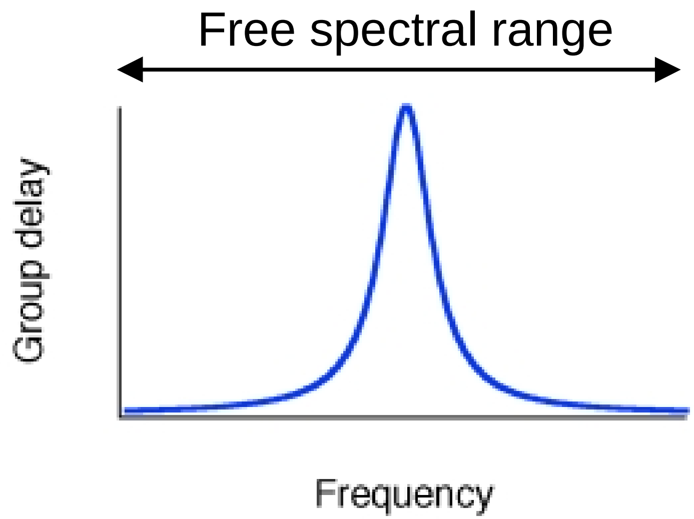
$$\boxed{\phi(\omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} Arg\left[\frac{e^{j\omega} - z_n}{e^{j\omega} z_n^* - 1}\right]}$$

Phase equalization without amplitude distortion

Group Delay

$$\tau(\omega) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{\sinh \chi_n}{\cosh \chi_n - \cos(\omega - \theta_n)}$$

$$\chi_n = \ln r_n$$

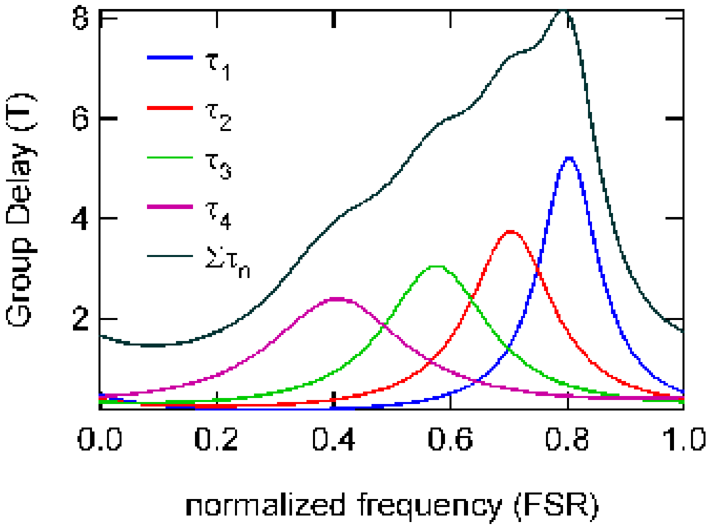


$$D(\omega) = \frac{d\tau(\omega)}{d\omega} \propto \frac{1}{FSR^2}$$

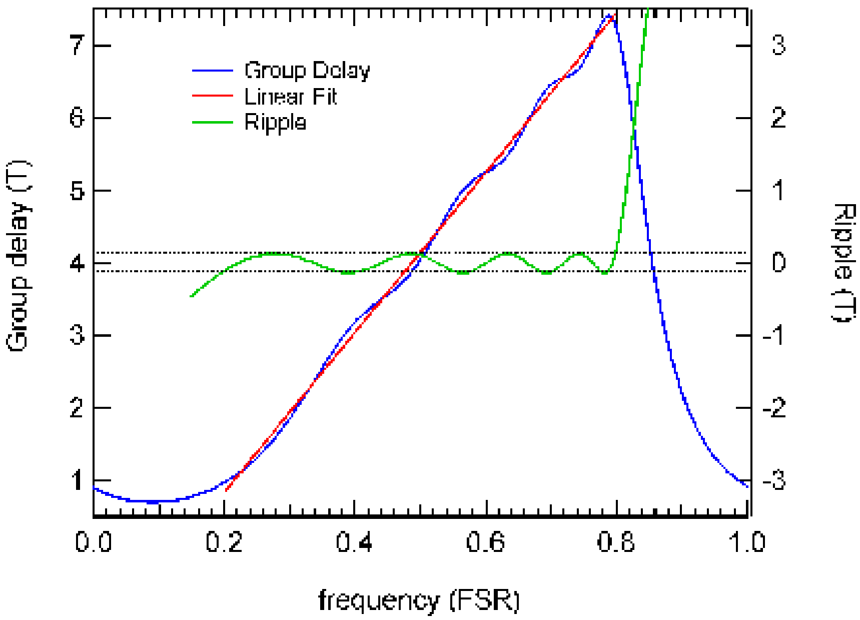
Larger FSR ⇒ smaller dispersion; More stages ⇒ more dispersion

Four-Stage All-Pass Filter

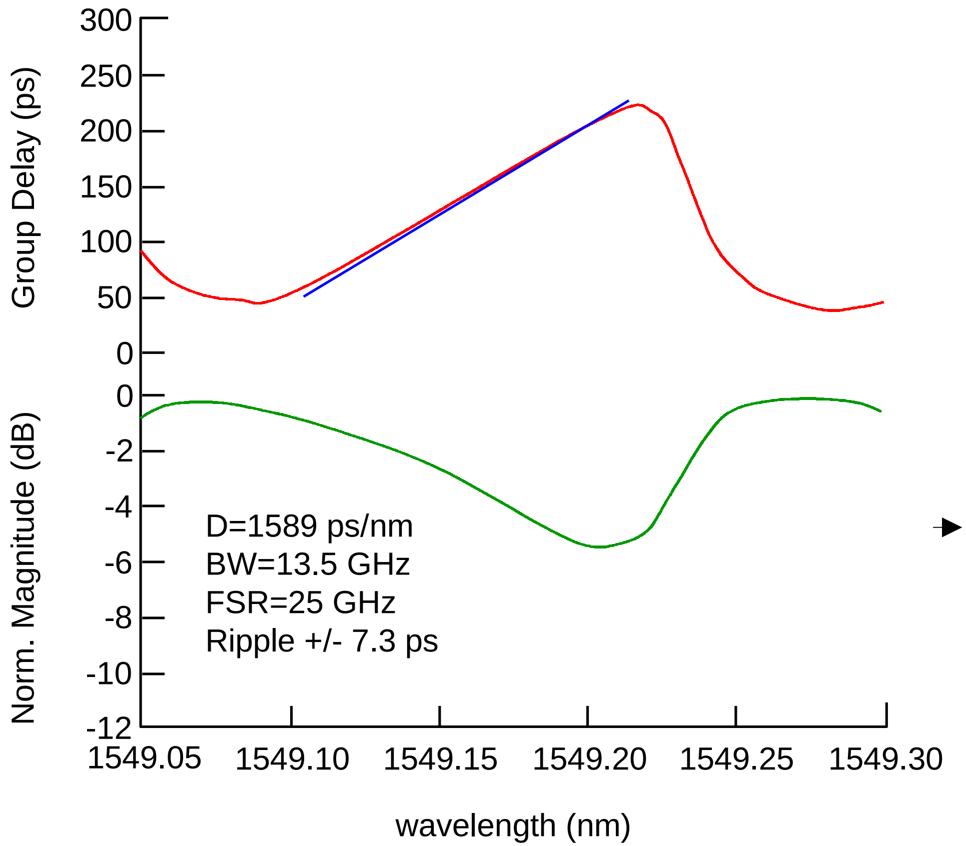
Approximation of Linear group delay across pass band

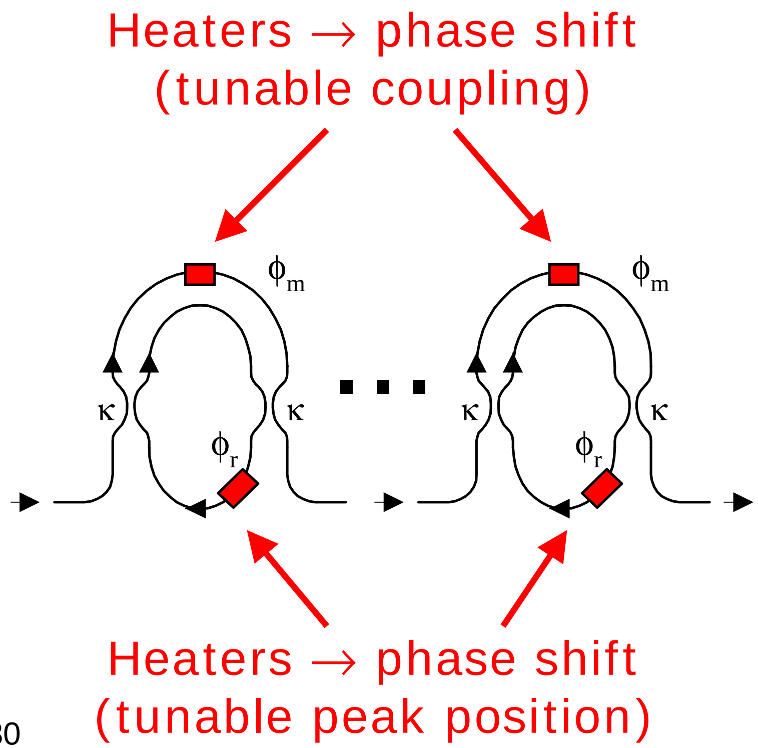


Equi-ripple design



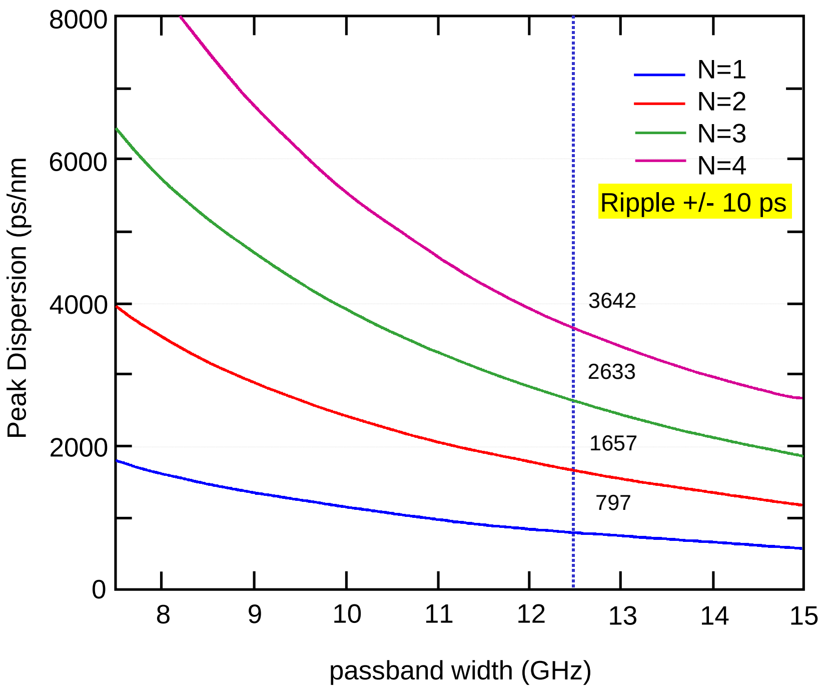
Four-Stage All-Pass Filter Experimental



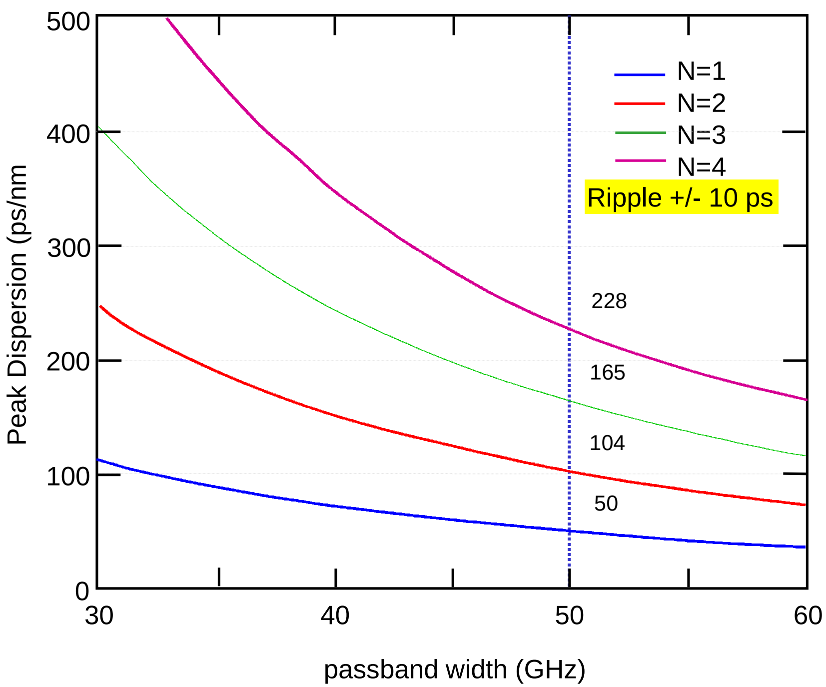


Dispersion vs. Bandwidth Tradeoff

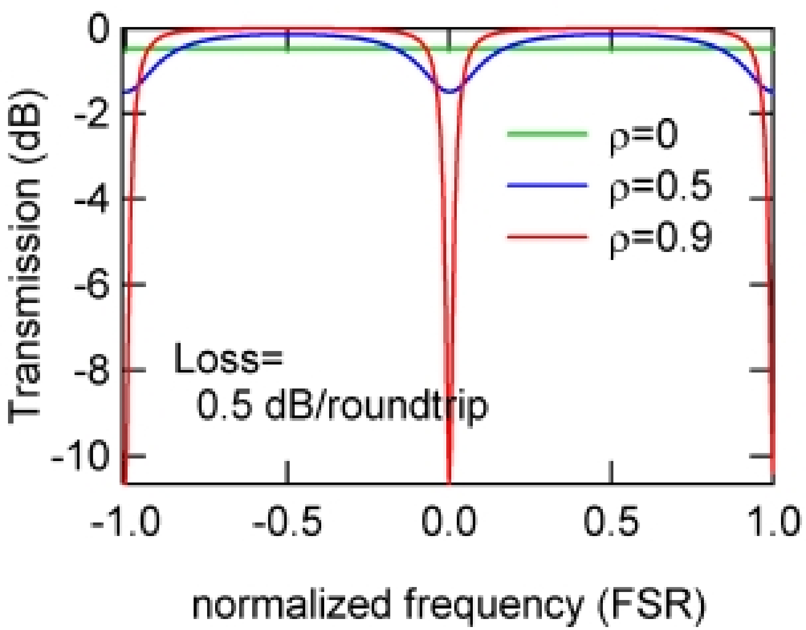
25 GHz Channel Spacing

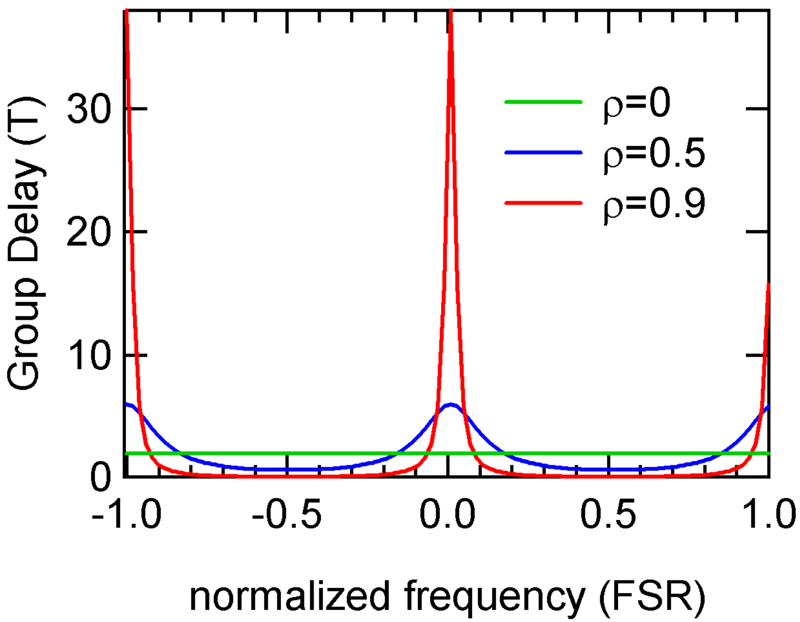


100 GHz Channel Spacing



All-Pass Filter - Effect of Finite Loss





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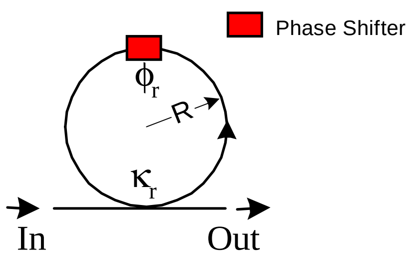
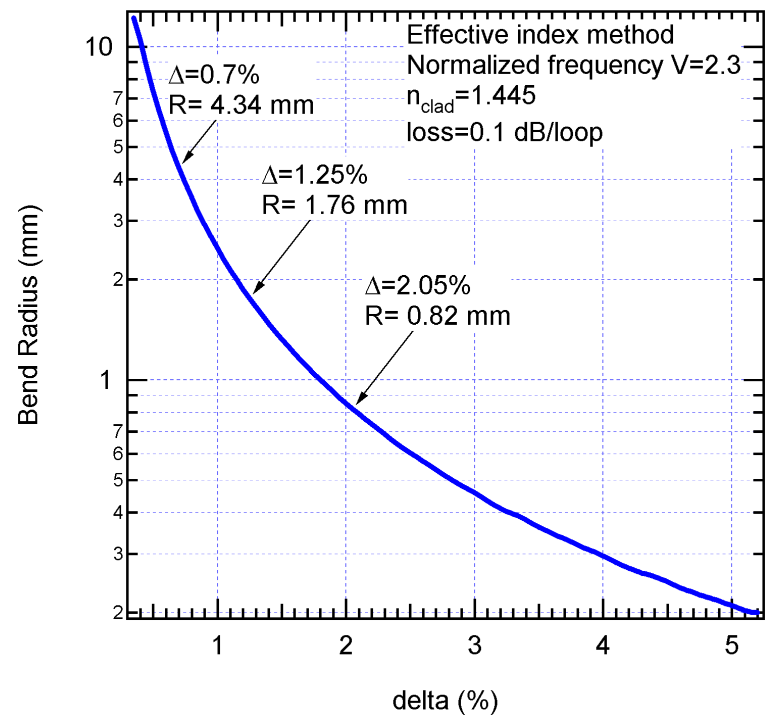
Broadband All-Pass Filters

Basic Design

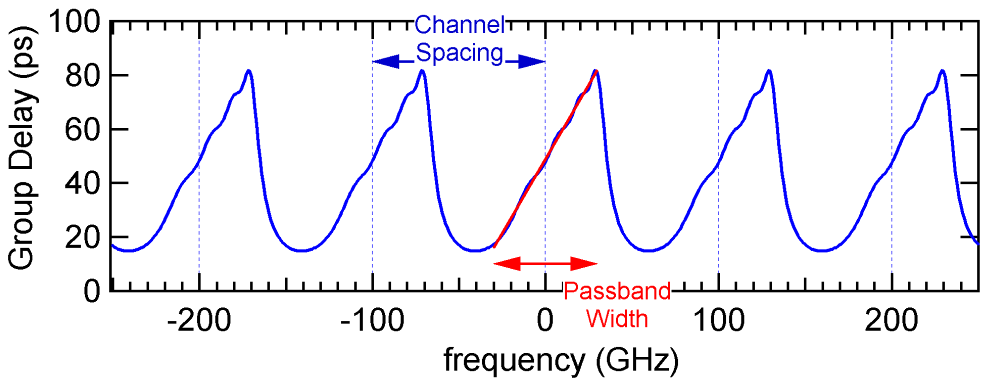




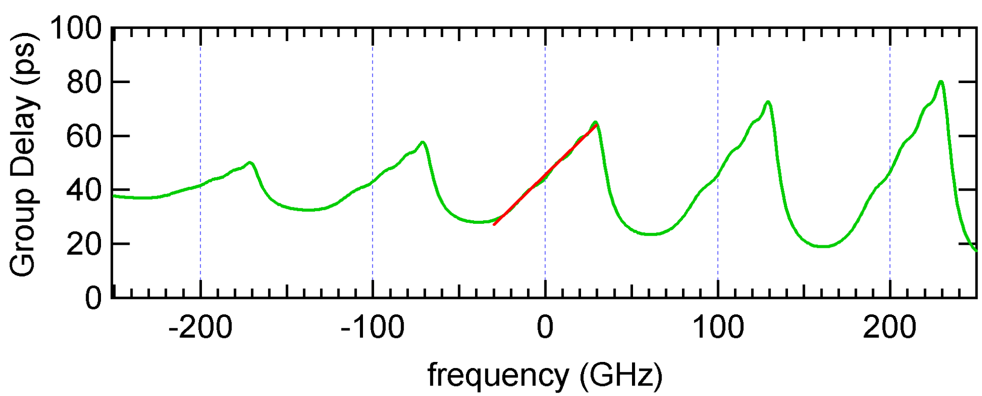
$FSR \uparrow \Rightarrow R \downarrow \Rightarrow \Delta \uparrow$

Achieving required coupling κ practically not feasible

Multi-channel Dispersion Compensation



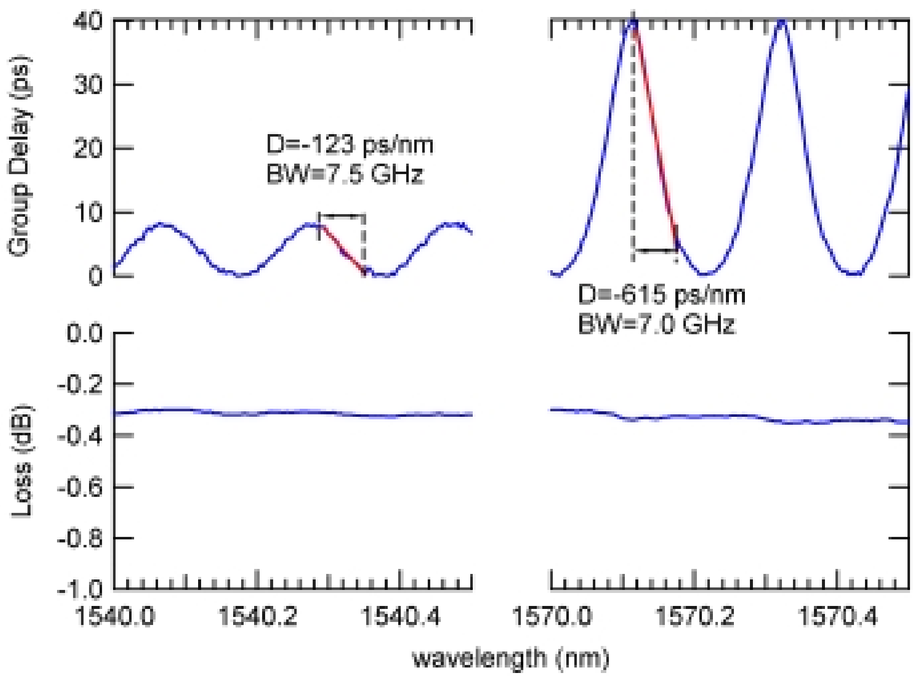
Constant dispersion compensation



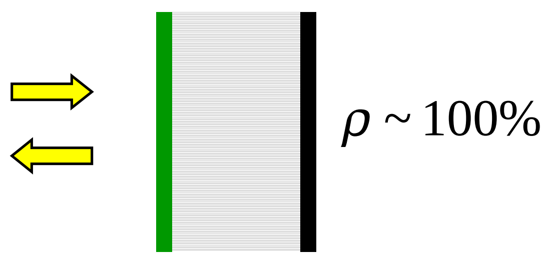
Dispersion slope compensation

Thin-film All-Pass Filter

Single-stage Silica substrate
(25 GHz FSR)

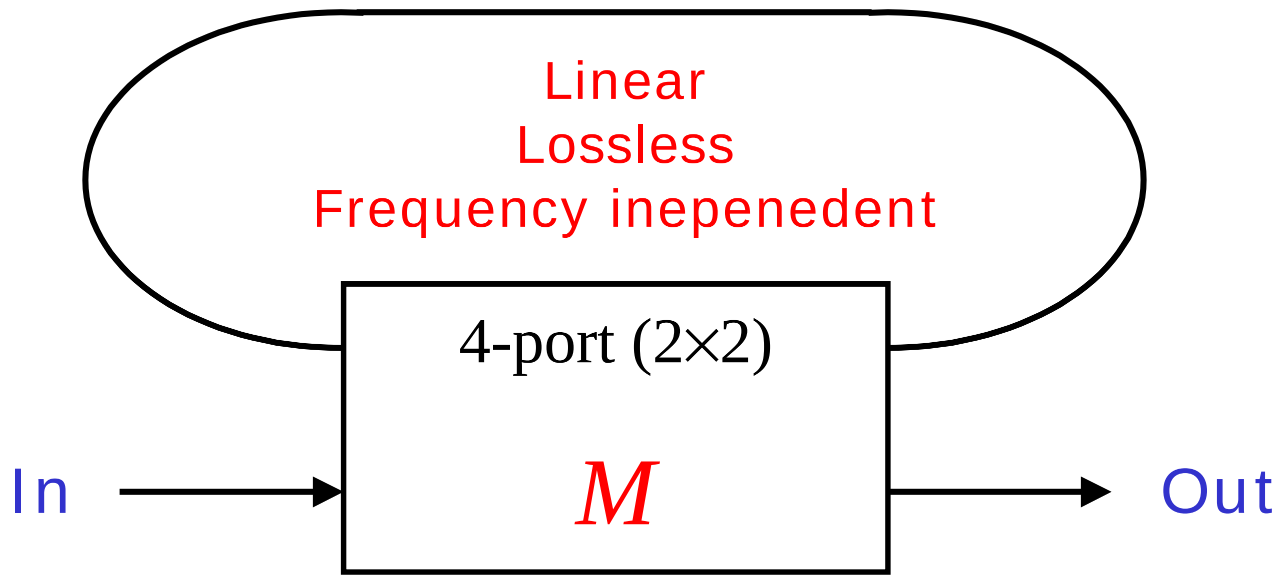


Package loss 0.3 dB



Gires-Tournois
Interferometer (GTI)

General Construction of an All-Pass Filter

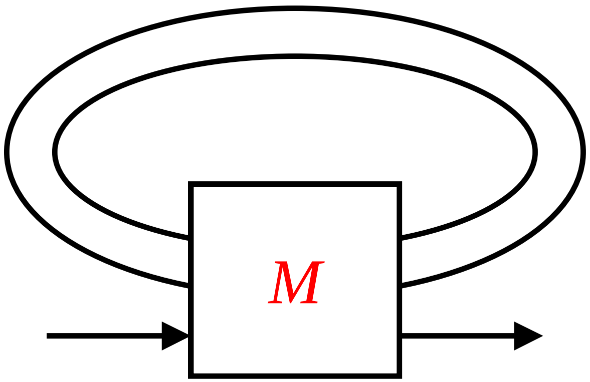


This is an all-pass filter if:

1. $\det(M) = 1$
2. $M_{22} = M_{11}^{*}$

FSR determined by feedback path delay

More General All-Pass Structures



$$\det(M) = 1$$

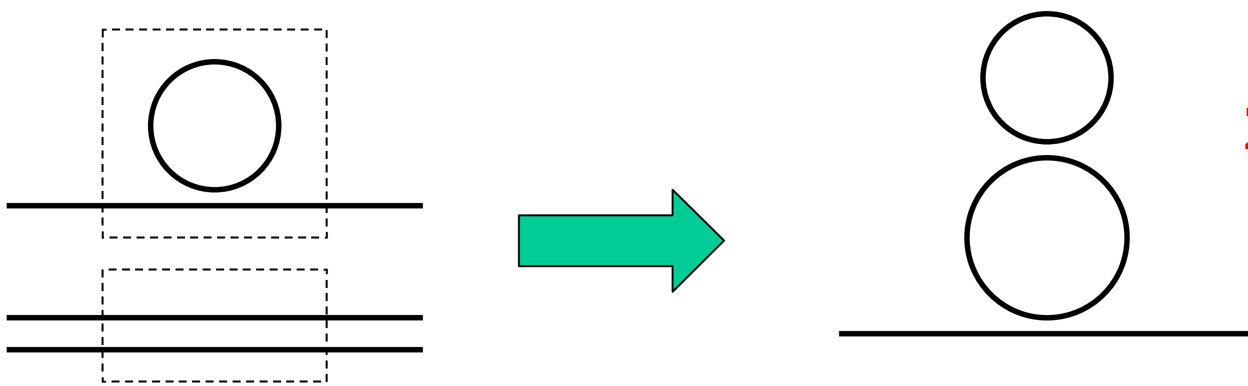
$$M_{11}^{*} = M_{22}M_{33} - M_{23}M_{32}$$

$$M_{22}^{*} = M_{11}M_{33} - M_{13}M_{31}$$

$$M_{33}^{*} = M_{22}M_{11} - M_{21}M_{12}$$

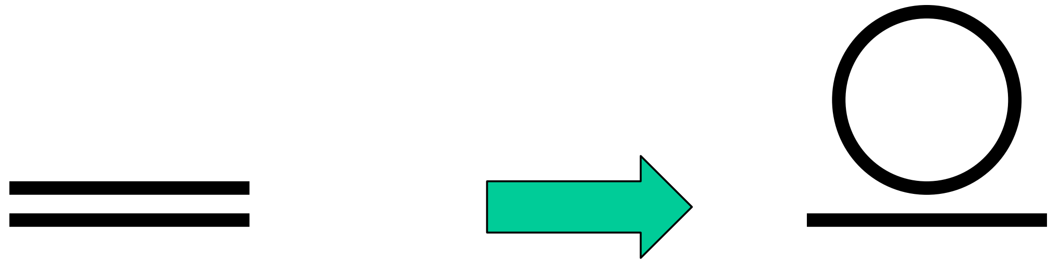
Single stage APF

Coupler



2-stage APF

Simple Case



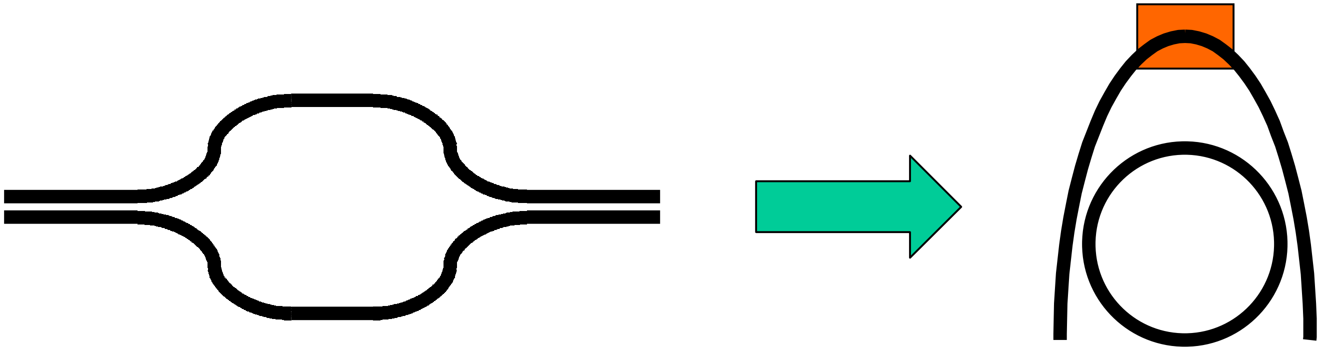
Directional coupler

Single stage all-pass filter

<u>Scaling problem:</u>

Larger FSR $\Rightarrow$ Smaller rings $\Rightarrow$ Larger bend loss $\Rightarrow$ Larger Δ material $\Rightarrow$ Coupler gap too small

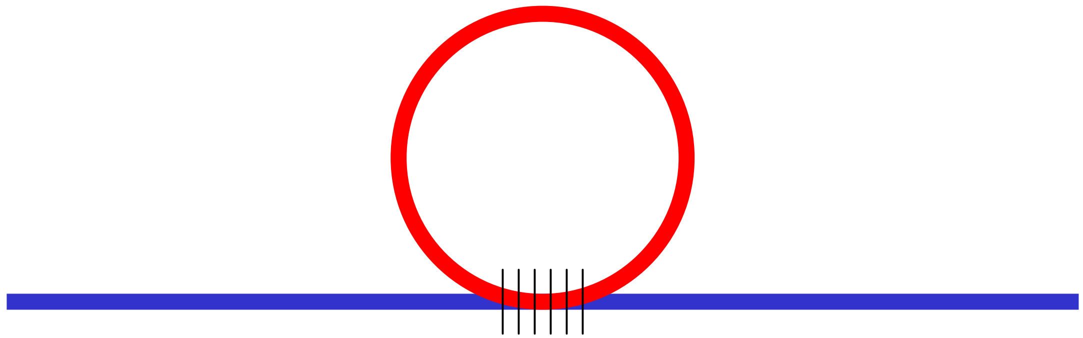
MZI-based APF



This design is no longer sensitive to the couplers

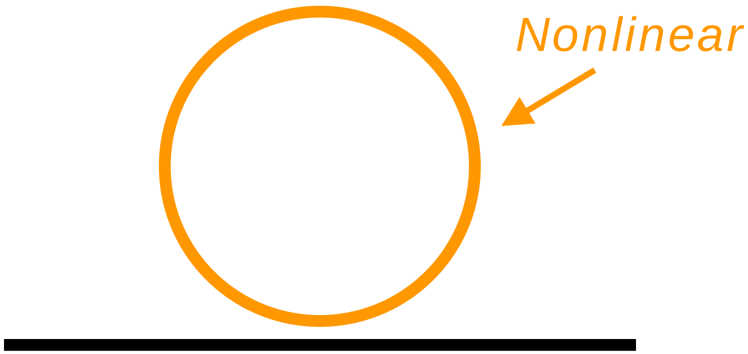
Equivalent to simple case, but with tunable coupling

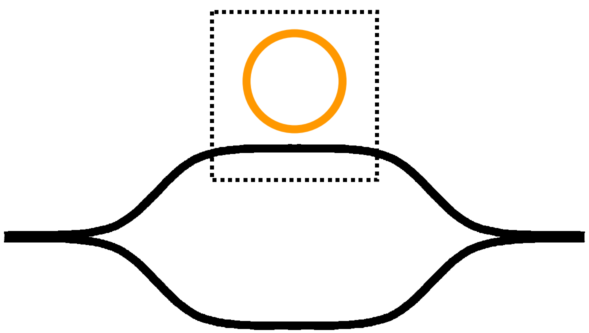
Another solution



Vertical grating-assisted coupling

Nonlinear all-pass filters





(Heebner and Boyd, *Opt. Lett.*, 1999)

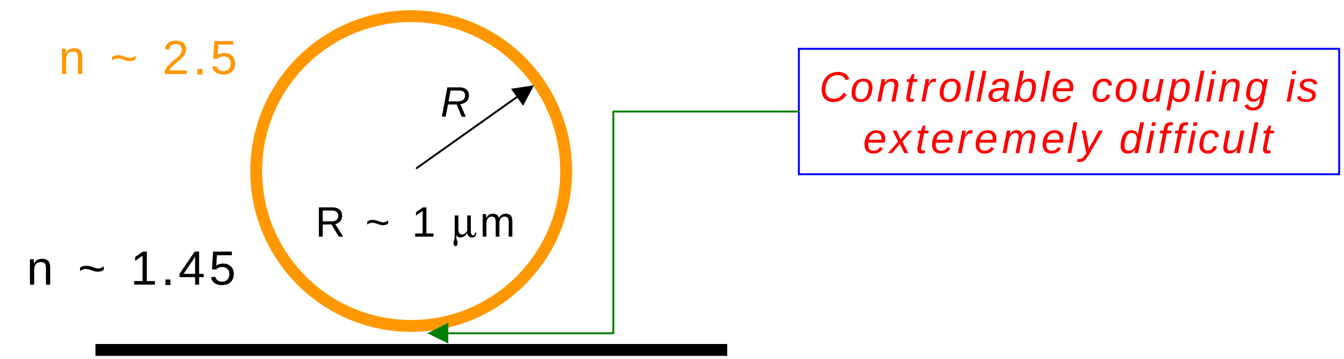
$$\Phi_{eff} \sim \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} n_2 I L \right) 4\mathrm{F}^2$$

$$\mathrm{F} \sim \frac{\tau_{\max}}{T}$$

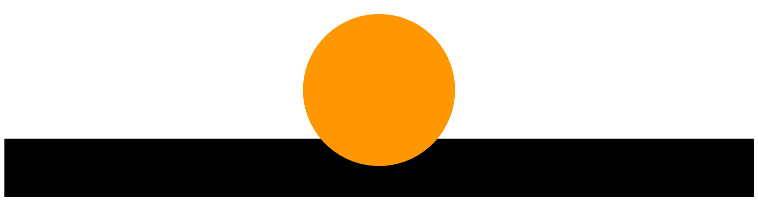
However, large F implies small bandwidth

For ~1 ps timescales requires very small rings or disks (~1 μm)

Practical considerations



Vertical coupling



R ~ 1 μm
F ~ 30
Cavity losses?

Summary

- *Ring resonators can be used as tunable optical phase equalizers*
- *Large bandwidth devices require many small rings*
- *Ring loss needs to be minimized*
- *Nonlinear micro rings may be used for fast all-optical switching*